UNITED
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GENERAL

S/21136
9 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. At the 76th plenary meeting of its forty-fourth session, on 6 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/42 entitled, "Question of Palestine". 1/

2. In paragraphs 2 and 5 of the resolution, the General Assembly:

> "2. Calls once again for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination;
>
> ...
>
> "5. Once again invites the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a preparatory committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all States in the region."

Notes

1/ Not reproduced in the present document; for the full text, see document A/RES/44/42.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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S/21137
9 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of a statement dated 9 February 1990 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in the Middle East", "Question of Palestine" and "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. BELONOGOV

ANNEX

Statement dated 9 February 1990 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Statements by Prime Minister I. Shamir and other prominent Israelis about the settlement in the occupied Arab territories of immigrants arriving in Israel from the USSR and elsewhere are causing deep concern in the Soviet Union. The international reaction has also been uniformly critical.

Practical moves in furtherance of such schemes are a violation of generally recognized standards of international law, leading to heightened tensions and growing confrontation and extremism in the Middle East - especially the occupied territories - further increasing the danger to human rights, human safety and even human life. They are creating additional obstacles to the establishment of the peace process and undermining recently stepped-up attempts to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and bring about a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

The United Nations has repeatedly condemned illegal moves by Israel to establish settlements in the occupied territories, holding them to be in violation of the fourth Geneva Convention, of which Israel is a signatory. Article 49 of the Convention states that "The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies." The situation arising by virtue of Israel's flouting of international legal standards, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the occupied territories requires the immediate attention of the United Nations and the Security Council.

The Soviet Union has never recognized the Israeli occupation of Arab, including Palestinian, territories since 1967; it regards it as illegal and demands that it should end, as called for in United Nations resolutions. It is adamantly opposed to the Israeli settlement policy, and calls on the Israeli Government to put a stop to any measures to alter the physical character, demographic composition, organizational structure or status of the occupied territories.

It is hoped in the Soviet Union that the Israeli Government will take a sober view of the situation developing, and will abide firmly and consistently by the provisions of international human rights agreements. This would also be in the interests of the State of Israel.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/44/919
S/21138
9 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith the text of a statement of Mr. Andreas Aloneftis, Minister for Defence of the Republic of Cyprus, which was presented to the Seminar on Military Doctrine at Vienna on 18 January 1990.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

This has been deemed necessary as a result of repeated and absurd Turkish allegations referring to the so-called "rearmament efforts" of the Republic of Cyprus, despite the clarification contained in my letter dated 10 October 1989, addressed to Your Excellency and circulated as document A/44/625-S/20893, and in spite of my statement to the Security Council on 14 December 1989 when I put the record straight by making a specific reference to this subject.

(Signed) Andreas MAVROMMATIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of the Minister for Defence of Cyprus presented to the Seminar on Military Doctrine, held at Vienna on 18 January 1990

It is a privilege for me to be with you today addressing this historic Seminar. The Seminar on Military Doctrine takes place at a time when changes are needed in military thinking to reflect the end of the cold war and the new political climate prevailing in Europe.

I hope that the presentations during the Seminar and the exchange of views will make a substantive contribution to the two Vienna Negotiations on Confidence-Building and on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

I take the opportunity to reaffirm the commitment of Cyprus to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and stress the need to enhance its role in achieving equal security for all.

I would also like to express our gratitude to the Government of Austria for the excellent arrangements and the hospitality extended to us.

Cyprus is situated at the south-eastern end of the Mediterranean at a distance of 40 n. miles from the southern coasts of Turkey, 60 n. miles from Syria, 110 n. miles from Lebanon, 135 n. miles from Israel, 250 n. miles from Egypt, and 220 n. miles from Rhodes, the nearest Greek island. The size of our country is 9,250 sq. kilometres and makes it a little smaller than Sardinia and Sicily. The population is approximately 660,000 people.

Cyprus throughout its history has been dedicated to the principles of international peace, co-operation and security and has always fought for the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

With the exception of Turkey, Cyprus maintains friendly relations with all neighbouring countries. Developing good neighbourly relations constitutes an important feature of our foreign policy. Had the threat from Turkey not existed, the Government would have since long implemented its declared policy for the disarmament of the Republic.

Cyprus is strategically located in between three continents, Europe, Asia and Africa and in times of antagonism and confrontation it was of indispensable strategic value.

Today, 37 per cent of the territory of Cyprus remains under foreign military occupation, as a result of the 1974 Turkish invasion. The presence of a large Turkish army constitutes an absolute threat against the people and violates the territorial integrity and independence of Cyprus.

The Turkish forces on the island have an entirely offensive deployment, with two infantry divisions constituting the main striking units, plus an armoured

regiment. These units are fully manned and equipped with about 300 tanks, armoured personnel carriers and heavy artillery. These forces combined with those on the southern regions of the Anatolian Peninsula are kept at high combat readiness and are capable of launching a surprise attack.

Given the relatively small size of the island, Cyprus can easily be blockaded by both naval and air forces. Furthermore, taking into account its close proximity to Turkey, landing operations and air strikes can take place at nearly every part of the island. In the absence of naval and air forces on our part, with only a small sized land force, limited in capabilities, the island is in a highly vulnerable situation.

Combat aircraft operating from the Turkish air bases at Adana and Incirlik can reach the air space of the Republic and inflict considerable damage within minutes.

It is also worth noting that in relation to time, location and size the Turkish armed forces possess the capabilities of landing, within hours, large numbers of troops and equipment. Thus, it becomes self-evident that facing eventually a military machine of 700,000 men, which is the estimated size of the Turkish armed forces, will prove our defence far less effective.

These realities have raised crucial questions concerning our defence policy orientation. Our doctrine is purely defensive. Given the nature of the threat, the need for credible defence gains primary importance, if any new military advance is to be deterred.

Turkish forces in Cyprus

The occupied territory of Cyprus is under the control of the 11th Turkish Army Corps. This consists of two infantry divisions, the 28th and 39th divisions, an armoured regiment, two commando battalions, other battle support groups and administrative units. The total number of personnel from mainland Turkey is estimated at 35,000 men.

In addition to the above, Cyprus is faced with the following forces:

First, the Turkish Cypriot forces, which number at present 4,500 men, and in time of mobilization can reach 20,000 men.

Second, the 65,000 Anatolian settlers brought into the island after the invasion, constitute an important support element to the occupying forces. Given the fact that the male settlers are relatively young in age, they will be able to form an additional division with all its support units.

Third, the reinforcements kept in readiness in the southern coast of Turkey, to be dispatched as a rapid deployment force, are estimated to be 20,000 men.

Thus Cyprus would face a total operational force of more than 80,000 men, during the opening stages of a potential conflict.

The Turkish occupying forces maintain a forward order of battle, right on the cease-fire line. All units are kept at 100 per cent wartime strength while amphibious landing forces, are at hand which, supported by naval units and aircraft, can inflict considerable damage.

The offensive character of the Turkish forces which are located in Cyprus is further underlined by the type and scale of military exercises which are carried out. Often, during such exercises, Turkish aircraft violate the air space of Cyprus where offensive scenarios are rehearsed.

Turkish forces in the occupied territory are equipped mainly with:

290 main battle tanks (200 of which are upgraded M48A5-T1 and the rest are M47 and M48);

150 M-113 armoured personnel carriers (APC);

120 field artillery guns of various calibres; and

200 heavy mortars.

In addition, two groups of four reconnaissance aircraft and helicopters are stationed in the island, and three of each group are equipped with guns.

The newly constructed Kyrenia naval base at a distance of only 64 n. miles from Tasoucouk port and 110 n. miles from the naval base of Mersin, allows for safe and expedient transfer, within 4 to 5 hours, of additional combat forces.

The Kyrenia naval base can support simultaneously 4 to 5 large ships and can be used independently of the Famagusta port which is at the eastern coast of the island.

The NATO-specifications Lefkonikon airbase, completed in 1987, and kept in operational readiness, can accept any type of combat aircraft.

Therefore, superiority in the air and uninterrupted naval presence, combined with other crucial elements, guarantee Turkey an integrated operational theatre. This factor allows for the necessary strategic depth unlike the situation of our forces.

The National Guard

In the early 1980s the Government of Cyprus started a process of reorganization of the National Guard with the purpose of creating a credible deterrent force.

The National Guard operates with a peacetime force not exceeding 10,000 men aged 17 to 18 years and 800 officers. Upon completion of their basic training most of the 10,000 conscripts, in fact almost 60 per cent, are dispatched for manning units along the cease-fire line which stretches for some 180 kilometres. The

separating depth of this line ranges from 20 metres to 4 kilometres. Given the restrictions of the geographical and topographical situation, our forces do not enjoy neither strategic nor tactical depth. Hence we are restricted in establishing the necessary vital lines of defence.

Almost all units of the National Guard in order to reach operational readiness, rely heavily on reservists call up. You are all well aware of the constraints involved in calling up reservists in emergency situations.

During the past 20 years, the number of those men who served in the National Guard is in the vicinity of 80,000. However, it is arguable whether 40,000 to 50,000 reservists could be utilized in case of need.

We estimate that around 40 per cent of those discharged from the National Guard between 1983 and 1989, regarded as combat ready, are presently abroad studying or working. From those discharged earlier a high percentage cannot be regarded as combat ready as they are in the 30 to 45 age group.

This inhibits participation and training as only a small number of reservists is trained every year. The largest tactical exercise, we hold once a year, is at regimental combat team level. Participation is up to 4,500 men, 75 per cent of whom are reservists.

The National Guard is armed, at present, with the following equipment:

26 AMX-30B2 main battle tanks

120 wheeled 90 mm Cascavels

136 armoured personnel carriers, 16 of which are trucked

Field artillery guns of various calibres

Short and long range anti-tank weapons

Anti-aircraft Oerlikon 35 mm guns

4 Gazelle helicopters armed with HOT AT missiles and

2 Pilatus PC-9 training aircraft.

All our equipment is imported, since Cyprus has not developed a defence industry or any support facilities. Thus the burden on our economy is too heavy and at the expense of social and economic development. Our current defence expenditure represents 3.7 per cent of our gross domestic product.

From what I have said so far, it becomes evident that there is an enormous imbalance between the armed forces of Cyprus and the Turkish occupation forces. And for as long as the threat continues, the effort to improve our defensive capabilities will continue.

While in Europe the efforts to reduce armed forces will soon have results and the process of lessening military confrontation is well under way, Cyprus still finds itself under foreign military occupation and we are compelled to strengthen further our defence in order to prevent the entire occupation of our country.

At the same time, we have repeatedly stated that we are ready to completely disarm and demilitarize Cyprus, if the Turkish occupation forces and the settlers brought from Turkey are withdrawn.

I quote the words of the President of Cyprus, Mr. Vasiliou at the last General Assembly session of the United Nations:

> "In promoting disarmament and in our fervent desire for a solution of the Cyprus problem, I take this opportunity to reaffirm our proposal for the demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus.
>
> "We propose to dismantle the military forces of the Republic of Cyprus if all Turkish troops and settlers withdraw from the island and the armed elements they have fostered are disbanded."

Cyprus is a peace-loving, non-aligned country that fully observes the Charter of the United Nations and its policies conform with international law and the CSCE principles. We believe in the peaceful settlement of disputes and, therefore, we are committed to finding a just and lasting solution to the problem of Cyprus that will safeguard human rights and freedom for all our citizens with no foreign troops and no rights to any country for unilateral intervention in Cyprus.

This Doctrine Seminar is the most important assembly of highest level military leadership since the Vienna Congress of 1814 and will undoubtedly contribute in shaping a new order in Europe.

The possibilities offered by the CSCE process have to be fully explored in order to fulfil the desire of our people for freedom, peace and security. And CSCE progress so far gives rise to such optimism.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21139
12 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 12 FEBRUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider unlawful Israeli moves to settle the occupied territories. These actions by the Israeli Government run counter to the fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949, which precludes any changes in the demographic structure of the occupied territories, and to the decisions of the United Nations, and are obstructing the peace effort in the Middle East.

The Security Council should, in our opinion, call upon the Israeli Government not to permit any action which might alter the demographic structure of the occupied territories.

(Signed) A. M. BELONOGOV

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21140
12 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 FEBRUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces have committed the following violations of the cease-fire provisions:

1. At 1650 hours on 21 January 1990, five Iranians were observed installing a cabin on the metal tower which the Iranians had erected at co-ordinates 939874, 2,300 metres from our III Army Corps units.

2. At 1100 hours on 21 January 1990, the Iranians dug a communications trench between co-ordinates 568943 and 561944, 300-400 metres from our II Army Corps units.

3. On 20 and 21 January 1990, a group of between 10 and 13 Iranians completed construction of the rest shelter at co-ordinates 964111, 2,000 metres from our II Army Corps units.

4. At 1050 hours on 21 January 1990, the Iranians built an observation post on the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 948782, 900 metres from our III Army Corps units.

5. At 0830 hours on 21 January 1990, five Iranians, including three civilians and two military personnel, were observed filming with a video camera in the direction of our units at co-ordinates 276694, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

6. At 1445 hours on 21 January 1990, an Iranian excavator was observed repairing the base of the abandoned mound east of hill 1401, at co-ordinates 491845, 1,000 metres from our I Army Corps units. Work ceased at 1630 hours.

7. At 1400 hours on 21 January 1990, eight Iranians dug a 30-metre-long communications trench at co-ordinates 991052, 1,500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

8. At 0850 hours on 23 January 1990, 15 Iranians dug a 50-metre-long communications trench to the right of hill 466 at co-ordinates 961116, 2,000 metres from our II Army Corps units.

9. At 1445 hours on 23 January 1990, an enemy vehicle carrying a 106-millimetre cannon was observed halting at the Iranian position at co-ordinates 861223, 500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

10. At 1520 hours on 23 January 1990, 15 Iranians, divided into three groups, dug three positions 15 metres apart behind hill 466, at co-ordinates 976133, 400 metres from our II Army Corps units.

11. At 0955 hours on 23 January 1990, a vehicle carrying three concrete sections was observed, together with an excavator. The vehicle unloaded the sections along the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 282690, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

12. At 1650 hours on 24 January 1990, three Iranians dug a new position at co-ordinates 609402, 300 metres from our II Army Corps units.

13. At 1330 hours on 24 January 1990, the Iranians built a rest shelter at co-ordinates 147797, 900 metres from our II Army Corps units.

14. At 1025 hours on 25 January 1990, seven Iranians erected a one-metre-high unroofed semi-circular monitoring post at co-ordinates 940135, 300 metres from our II Army Corps units. The post was removed at 1315 hours.

15. At 1635 hours on 25 January 1990, seven Iranians were observed building a rest shelter of blocks east of the east bank of the Doveirij river, at co-ordinates 267997, to the east of Ayn Karzan, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

16. At 1500 hours on 27 January 1990, three Iranians were observed removing a single-phase machine-gun from co-ordinates 532618 and installing a cannon in its place, 2,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

17. At 0630 hours on 27 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a roller and four dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 681153, 1,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

18. At 1000 hours on 27 January 1990, three Iranians were observed setting up a fishing net in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 538293, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

19. At 1415 hours on 27 January 1990, 15 Iranians dug a 30-metre-long communications trench at co-ordinates 965113, 2,500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

20. Between 1400 and 1700 hours on 29 January 1990, the Iranians constructed an embankment in Mehran, 150 metres long and 1.5 metres high, at co-ordinates 088647, 2,800 metres from our II Army Corps units.

21. Between 1400 and 1700 hours on 29 January 1990, the Iranians built two rest shelters at co-ordinates 082642, south of Mehran, 2,200 metres from our II Army Corps units.

22. At 1600 hours on 29 January 1990, three Iranians were observed removing a BKC machine-gun and installing a single-phase machine-gun in its place at co-ordinates 651013, 500 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

23. At 1715 hours on 29 January 1990, between three and four Iranians built a 1-metre-high rest shelter of stones and clay at co-ordinates 156788 in Nakhlestan, 700 metres from our II Army Corps units.

24. On the night of 29/30 January 1990, the Iranians built a rest shelter of blocks and corrugated iron at co-ordinates 567950, south of Karahineh, 250 metres from our II Army Corps units.

25. On the night of 29/30 January 1990, the Iranians dug a communications trench 100 metres long between their positions at co-ordinates 568951, south of Karahineh, 250 metres from our II Army Corps units.

26. On the night of 29/30 January 1990, the Iranians dug two 60-millimetre mortar positions at co-ordinates 562955, south of Karahineh in the midst of their other positions, 300 metres from our II Army Corps units. They also dug six 60-millimetre mortar positions at co-ordinates 565966, south of Karahineh amongst their other positions, 500-600 metres from our units in the II Army Corps sector.

27. At 1130 hours on 30 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit was observed working opposite the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 919971, 1,600 metres from our III Army Corps units.

28. At 1045 hours on 30 January 1990, the Iranians installed a new single-phase machine-gun on the southern spit in the Curve area, at co-ordinates 581718, 1,000 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

29. At 0900 hours on 30 January 1990, three Iranians were observed fishing in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 546251, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

30. At 1600 hours on 31 January 1990, five Iranians dug a 20-metre-long communications trench at right angles to the front at co-ordinates 562952 and built a monitoring post at the end of the trench, 200 metres from our II Army Corps units.

31. At 1605 hours on 31 January 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of three dump trucks, an excavator and a fork-lift was observed behind the Iranian embankment on Hajj Salbukh island lowering three concrete blocks in the shape of an open-sided square at co-ordinates 345588, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

32. At 0930 hours on 31 January 1990, three Iranians were observed fishing in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 547245, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

33. At 1615 hours on 31 January 1990, three Iranians were observed fishing in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 545243, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

Flooding operation

The Iranian side is continuing its flooding operation in the direction of our III Army Corps opposite the defensive positions of our military units. Water levels have been as follows:

34. 21 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

35. 22 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-85 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

36. 23 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-85 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

37. 24 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

38. 25 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-85 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

39. 26 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-175 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres.

40. 27 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres.

41. 28 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres.

42. 29 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

43. 30 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

44. 31 January 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;

Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul-Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21141
12 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 FEBRUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces have committed the following violations of the cease-fire provisions:

1. At 0900 hours on 1 February 1990, 15 Iranians proceeded to dig a 70-metre-long communications trench at co-ordinates 175760 (Kanjan dam), 2,500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

2. At 1325 hours on 1 February 1990, three Iranians proceeded to construct a shelter and monitoring post made of steel behind the forward Iranian positions at co-ordinates 835653, 2,500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

3. At 1010 hours on 1 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build a position of blocks on the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 964760, 700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

4. At 0730 hours on 1 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a roller and two dump trucks was observed building an earth road at co-ordinates 546263, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

5. At 0800 hours on 1 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, 12 dump trucks and a Land Cruiser vehicle was observed building an earth road at co-ordinates 608171, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

6. At 1430 hours on 2 February 1990, the Iranians were seen to be building two observation posts of blocks behind the Iranian embankment opposite the barren mound at co-ordinates 647483 and 651491, 3,500 and 4,000 metres respectively from our IV Army Corps units.

7. At 1500 hours on 2 February 1990, the Iranians were seen to be building a monitoring post of mud on the east bank of the Doveirij river opposite the Doveirij bridge at co-ordinates 404855, 1,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

/...

8. At 1610 hours on 3 February 1990, three Iranians were observed fishing in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 546251, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

9. At 0800 hours on 3 February 1990, three trucks with a crane were observed unloading prefabricated concrete structures at co-ordinates 306608, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

10. At 1400 hours on 4 February 1990, five Iranians proceeded to build a monitoring post at co-ordinates 829671, 500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

11. At 1230 hours on 4 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, three dump trucks and a fork lift was observed at co-ordinates 351594 lifting concrete sections and lowering them behind the Iranian embankment, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

12. At 1330 hours on 5 February 1990, two Iranian boats of the mashhuf type were observed at co-ordinates 636509, one of them withdrawing to co-ordinates 658503, 2,000 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

13. At 1530 hours on 5 February 1990, four Iranians proceeded to build a guard post of corrugated iron at co-ordinates 818625, 500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

14. At 1050 hours on 6 February 1990, an Iranian excavator was observed at co-ordinates 944814 making a 10- to 15-metre-wide opening in the first Iranian embankment and levelling the earth in no man's land in front of the embankment, 600 metres from our III Army Corps units.

15. At 1340 hours on 6 February 1990, a crane was observed unloading concrete sections on the Iranian barrage at co-ordinates 347588, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

16. At 1000 hours on 7 February 1990, the Iranians proceeded to dig 22 slit trenches, 1-2 metres wide, 1 metre deep and 2-4 metres apart, to the east of the Doveirij river and of Ayn Karzan at co-ordinates 277992, 3,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

17. At 1600 hours on 8 February 1990, four Iranians proceeded to dig a communications trench 4 metres long and 1 metre wide at right angles to the front to the south of Hamilah at co-ordinates 519572, 600 metres from our II Army Corps units.

18. At 0750 hours on 9 February 1990, four Iranians were observed on hill 1430 at co-ordinates 932418 strengthening an old position, building a new one of sand bags and manning each of them with two armed soldiers for purposes of observation, 1,500 metres from our I Army Corps units.

19. At 0720 hours on 9 February 1990, five dump trucks were observed transporting earth for the construction of a road at co-ordinates 618168, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

20. At 0820 hours on 9 February 1990, five dump trucks were observed transporting earth for the construction of a road at co-ordinates 599176, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

21. At 0900 hours on 9 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a grader, two rollers and eight dump trucks was observed mending the earth barrage at co-ordinates 485465, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

22. At 0800 hours on 10 February 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and a truck was observed building a road at co-ordinates 619167, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

Flooding operation

The Iranian side is continuing its flooding operation in the direction of our III Army Corps units opposite the defensive positions of our military units. The water levels have been as follows:

23. 1 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

24. 2 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-165 centimetres.

25. 3 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-160 centimetres.

26. 4 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres.

27. 5 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-180 centimetres.

28. 6 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 70-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-180 centimetres.

29. 7 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-175 centimetres.

30. 8 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 65-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

31. 9 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 70-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

32. 10 February 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 70-170 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-170 centimetres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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13 February 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 8 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit for your information the statement issued by the Government of Guyana on recent developments in South Africa.

I should be grateful if you would have the above statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. R. INSANALLY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Government of Guyana
on recent developments in South Africa

The Government of Guyana welcomes the announcement in Parliament on 2 February 1990 by South African President de Klerk of the unbanning of the African National Congress (ANC) and other political organizations and the commitment given for the release from prison unconditionally of that heroic leader and stalwart freedom fighter, Nelson Mandela. This development is positive. But it was inevitable, since it was only a matter of time before the ruling authorities in South Africa bowed to the intense pressure which resulted from the combination of internal and external forces.

The Government of Guyana recalls that the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons had since 1986 designed a possible negotiating concept containing measures which should be adopted by the South Africa régime if negotiations between it and the authentic leaders of the oppressed majority were to be initiated. The measures announced by President de Klerk are only a part of that comprehensive set of measures.

The Government of Guyana nevertheless hopes that the measures announced, when implemented, will help to create a climate which will facilitate the process towards dialogue and peaceful negotiations. It should be remembered, however, that the pillars of apartheid, especially the Group Areas Act, the bantustan "homelands" policy and the system of separate education, are still intact. While therefore the action to be taken as signalled by President de Klerk gives cause for some optimism, there is a clear need to remain vigilant and to maintain international pressure on the régime and to continue support for the liberation and other democratic forces within South Africa.

The Government of Guyana takes the opportunity provided by this occasion to pay once again the highest tribute to Nelson Mandela, who epitomizes the determination of the majority to regain their freedom, and to recommit its full support to the struggle for liberation in South Africa.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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20 February 1990
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ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 13 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 12 February 1990 at the Press Centre of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Y. M. Vorontsov.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in the Middle East", "Question of Palestine" and "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. BELONOGOV

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

ANNEX

Statement dated 12 February 1990 issued by the First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

In the wake of the many statements we have issued and our numerous contacts with Israel, with the United States and with the Arab countries, we have reached the conclusion that Israel's acts aimed at settling persons who have never lived there in the occupied territories constitute a serious problem which touches upon questions of security in the Middle East. In this connection, the Soviet Government has decided - and our representative has been so instructed - to bring the matter of reviewing Israel's illegal acts in populating the occupied territories before the Security Council. We hope that this matter will be considered in the Security Council with all due seriousness.

Before raising this matter with the Security Council, we had received a clarification from the Israeli Government in response to our representations, to the effect that that Government was not forcing anyone to settle in the occupied territories, and that every immigrant arriving in Israel was free, as was any Israeli citizen, to choose to reside where he desired. This attitude on the part of the Israeli side makes it clear to us that the Israeli Government is knowingly violating the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, to which Israel's signature is affixed. Israel's position also violates United Nations resolutions which call upon the Israeli Government to end its practice of colonizing the occupied territories. The international community must not overlook such violations.

Appeals are sometimes made to the Soviet Union not to allow persons of Jewish nationality who leave the Soviet Union to settle in the occupied territories. Such requests ought naturally to be directed to the Israeli Government, and that is why we are bringing the question before the Security Council for consideration.

It is also said that the Soviet Union must take resolute measures to prevent Soviet Jews from emigrating to Israel. That is impossible. At present, we are undertaking a major democratization of Soviet legislation, particularly as regards exit from the country. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR is considering a bill on the exit and entry of citizens which is in line with international practice. The norms contained therein correspond to those in force in other countries of the world, and there is nothing that would justify a revision of this bill. We anticipate its adoption in the near future and we are taking as our basic assumption the principle that this law shall apply to all Soviet citizens and not merely to persons of Jewish nationality.

Restrictions can exist only within the framework of the legal norms which are in force in other countries and are recognized by international law, i.e. - those pertaining to national security and the obligations of citizens who leave their country vis-à-vis other citizens. Our legislation will be consistent with international practice, inter alia, that followed in Arab countries, where there are likewise no exit restrictions.

In considering the issue of settling additional people in the territories occupied by Israel, the emphasis must not be on the need for the Soviet Union to take prohibitory measures. The fact of the matter is that Israel must not settle its own or other citizens in the occupied territories. The responsibility lies with Israel, which is violating the relevant provisions of international law.

We intend to state this position in the United Nations before the Security Council, which must, under the present circumstances, take a decision on the basis of three considerations.

Firstly: the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, should be reaffirmed. Secondly: the Security Council should express its disagreement with the Israeli Government's intention to settle immigrants in the occupied territories, which is at variance with the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention, especially article 49, which prohibits the settlement in occupied territories of a non-indigenous population. Thirdly: the Security Council should call on the Israeli Government not to allow actions that could alter the demographic structure of the occupied territories. We hope that the Israeli Government will implement the resolution which the Security Council will draft to this end.

We have held consultations with the Government of the United States of America regarding claims that, since the autumn of 1989, that country has reduced the number of entry visas issued to persons of Jewish nationality coming from the Soviet Union. We have received assurances from the United States that that practice is in no way related to Israel's decision, and especially to Prime Minister Shamir's famous statements regarding "the great aliyah" towards Israel, and that the United States is still accepting in its territory persons of Jewish nationality who have emigrated from the Soviet Union, although it is impossible for the Americans to speed up this process for a number of reasons. As a result, long lines are being created of those waiting to enter the United States, and these could create an impression that something is happening here which has been co-ordinated with Israel. The United States strongly denies any co-ordination with Israel and maintains that only technicalities are holding up the review of applications from persons wishing to enter the United States from the Soviet Union.

It seems to us that, given Israel's current policy, the United States should not delay in admitting immigrants from the Soviet Union.

At the same time, we cannot fail to note that the United States has condemned Israel's current practice regarding the settlement of the occupied territories. On this point, our positions are in full agreement. We have proposed that it should be condemned by both of us; however, the United States does not yet seem ready to do this.

During talks in Moscow, J. Baker was also informed of our intention to bring this matter before the Security Council. The United States Secretary of State promised to consider our views on the question. We are counting on the support of the United States in the Security Council.

We have also drawn attention to the clear position of the European States and the European communities, which have unequivocally condemned Israel's policy and demanded that it be ended.

In view also of the position of the Arab States, we believe that a consensus has virtually been reached within the United Nations as to the illegality of Israel's acts, and we very much hope that our efforts within the Organization will have the desired outcome.

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14 February 1990
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 12 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement issued on 31 January 1990 by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia regarding the immigration of Soviet Jews into occupied Palestine.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in the Middle East", "Question of Palestine" and "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed GHEZAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued on 31 January 1990 by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia regarding the immigration of Soviet Jews into occupied Palestine

At a time when the international community is uniting its efforts with a view to achieving a peaceful, just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question, guaranteeing the Palestinian people its legitimate rights and offering the peoples of the region security and peace, provocative statements are being heard from Israel which confirm that country's aggressive intentions, its expansionist plans and its attempts to sabotage peaceful negotiations aimed at ending the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Tunisian Government, which vigorously condemns such statements and stances that flout United Nations resolutions and international conventions and take advantage of the climate of international détente so that Israel can put its plans into action and carry out its premeditated designs, calls upon the great Powers, international forums and world opinion to shoulder their responsibilities by opposing Israel's practices and ensuring that the conditions are laid for a just peace in the Middle East region.

The Tunisian Government, which has consistently expressed its appreciation for the unwavering position of principle of the Soviet Union regarding the Palestinian cause, calls upon that country to thwart all manoeuvres by Israel to attract Soviet nationals and make them a part of its expansionist plans, to the detriment of the indigenous population.

UNITED
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14 February 1990
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ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 14 February 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit for information the statement issued on 13 February 1990 by the Haitian Government concerning recent events in South Africa.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roger RAVIX
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued on 13 February 1990 by the Government of Haiti

The Government of the Republic of Haiti greeted with great satisfaction the release on Sunday, 11 February 1990, of the leader of the African National Congress (ANC), Nelson Mandela, after 27 years of imprisonment, as well as the legalization of ANC.

The Republic of Haiti, which serves as Vice-Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, welcomes this great victory of the oppressed black majority in South Africa. Yet this victory, however dazzling, marks only one stage in the struggle for the complete dismantling of the structures of the apartheid system.

Accordingly, the Republic of Haiti urges that the international community's efforts to support the struggle of South African blacks be continued and that a democratic, multiracial society based on the principle of government by the majority be established as quickly as possible.

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15 February 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 14 February 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the communiqué issued by a conference of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam held at Phnom Penh on 10 and 11 February 1990 (see annex).

We should appreciate if you would circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", "Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia", "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" and "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saly KHAMSY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Lao People's Democratic
Republic to the United Nations

(Signed) TRINH XUAN LANG
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Socialist Republic of
Viet Nam to the United Nations

* Reissued for technical reasons.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by a conference of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam held at Phnom Penh on 11 and 12 February 1990

1. At the invitation of the Foreign Ministry of the State of Cambodia, a conference of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia was convened in Phnom Penh on 10 and 11 February 1990 to exchange views on the regional situation and on the upcoming informal meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta.

It was attended by, on the Cambodian side, Sok An, Vice-Foreign Minister; on the Lao side, Soulivong, Vice-Foreign Minister, and on the Vietnamese side, Dinh Nho Liem, first Vice-Foreign Minister.

Ho Nam Hong, Cabinet Minister of the State of Cambodia opened and presided over the conference.

2. The conference hailed the great achievements gained by the government and people of the State of Cambodia in their struggle for national defence and construction, thus promoting peace and stability in South-East Asia.

3. The conference unanimously acclaimed the total withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Cambodia 15 months ahead of schedule. This goodwill shown by the State of Cambodia and Viet Nam, recognized by the world public, has helped settle one of the two pivotal things concluded by JIM-1 and JIM-2, that is a decisive factor for an overall political solution to the Cambodian question. The remaining pivotal thing for an overall, fair and reasonable political solution is to prevent the Khmer Rouge from re-establishing the genocidal régime in Cambodia.

4. The conference held that Cambodia's internal affairs must be solved by the representatives of the two governments in Cambodia. It also held that the South-East Asian countries have their interest in positively contributing to a political solution to the Cambodian question.

5. The conference welcomed efforts and initiatives of all countries aimed at seeking a political solution to the Cambodian issue, especially Australia's initiative which puts aside temporary issues, namely, the abolition of the two governments and setting up of a coalition government comprising all Cambodian parties before the general elections. What is proper is that the upcoming Jakarta Informal Meeting should go straight into the fundamental question, that is the holding of a free, democratic and equitable general election and the establishment of Cambodia's neutrality and a zone of peace, neutrality and co-operation in South-East Asia with the guarantee from the Paris International Conference and the United Nations.

6. The conference agreed on an effective United Nations role in holding general elections in Cambodia during the transitional period. During that period,

Cambodia's United Nations seat should be left vacant. The United Nations activities must be conducted on the basis of a full respect for Cambodia's independence and sovereignty.

7. The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam highly value the goodwill of the State of Cambodia in the search for a political solution for the sake of peace, independence and national reconciliation of the country as well as of peace in South-East Asia.

8. The State of Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam affirmed that they would do their best to make the coming Jakarta Informal Meeting a success so as to meet the interests and earnest aspiration of the Cambodian people and the expectation of a broad section of the world public.

9. The Lao and Vietnamese delegations expressed their sincere thanks to the Foreign Ministry of the State of Cambodia for its hospitality, good preparations and organization.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21147
16 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 FEBRUARY 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO
THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to our numerous letters concerning Iraqi violations of the cease-fire, I have the honour to submit a list of further violations of the cease-fire by Iraqi forces. The numerical sequence of these violations follows the sequence of those previously reported.

2421. On 24 September 1989, two bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of PD 060-886 and PD 070-898 on the map of Nowsud.

2422. On 25 September 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of PD 042-907 on the map of Nowsud.

2423. On 25 September 1989, Iraqi forces deployed a tank at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 1320-1700 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

2424. On 25 September 1989, Iraqi forces aboard a boat on the Arvand River, deployed artillery at the geographic co-ordinates of TP 22000-72450 on the map of Khorramshahr.

2425. On 25 September 1989, Iraqi forces unloaded ammunition from an IFA vehicle at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 546-929 on the map of Kharat-ha.

2426. On 25 September 1989, a bunker was constructed by six Iraqi soldiers at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 55-47 on the map of Yabis.

2427. On 26 September 1989, four rest bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 294-023 on the map of Sardasht.

2428. On 27 September 1989, Iraqi forces were seen constructing a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of MF 875-907 on the map of Siparuz.

2429. On 27 September 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 294-023 and NF 298-018 on the map of Sardasht.

2430. On 27 September 1989, a communication tower was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 299-965 on the map of Sardasht.

2431. On 27 September 1989, an ambush bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 541-564 on the map of Yabis.

2432. On 27 September 1989, a tank platform was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 507-541 on the map of Yabis.

2433. On 27 September 1989, connecting trenches were dug at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 299-949 and QA 287-962 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2434. On 27 September 1989, individual bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 287-954 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2435. On 27 September 1989, a connecting trench was dug at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 297-949 and QA 256-953 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2436. On 27 September 1989, an observation post was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 61-45 on the map of Chananeh.

2437. On 27 September 1989, a trench was dug at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 224-085 and a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 223-016 on the map of Dehloran.

2438. On 27 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed four group bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 34-92, QA 354-914, QA 252-908 and QA 36-90 on the maps of Nahr-e-Anbar and Einkosh.

2439. On 28 September 1989, trenches were dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 290-954 and QA 229-951 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2440. On 28 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed three group bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 340-920, QA 354-914 and QA 359-908 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2441. On 28 September 1989, trenches were dug at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 290-954 and QA 299-951 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2442. On 28 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a tank platform and consolidated an embankment at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 507-541 and QA 494-546 on the map of Yabis.

2443. On 28 September 1989, a group bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 360-900 on the map of Einkosh.

2444. On 28 September 1989, a new bunker was constructed along the road at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 683-679 on the map of Baneh.

2445. On 28 September 1989, two new bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 680-675 on the map of Baneh.

2446. On 28 September 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 875-393 on the map of Panjwein.

2447. On 28 September 1989, connecting trenches were dug at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 289-028 and NF 290-038 on the map of Sardasht.

2448. On 28 September 1989, connecting trenches were dug at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 289-020 and NF 294-024 on the map of Sardasht.

2449. On 28 September 1989, an antenna was installed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 298-966 on the map of Sardasht.

2450. On 28 September 1989, Iraqi forces were seen constructing a new base and a bunker and digging a connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 047-566 and NF 038-572 on the map of Piranshahr.

2451. On 28 September 1989, seven Iraqi soldiers were observed constructing a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 691-238 on the map of Ghalameh.

2452. On 28 September 1989, a bunker was constructed by four Iraqi soldiers at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 682-245 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2453. On 29 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed an approximately 200-metre stone wall at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 263-007 on the map of Sardasht.

2454. On 29 September 1989, a new bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 282-019 on the map of Sardasht.

2455. On 29 September 1989, Iraqi forces extended the stone wall by 30 m at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 629-718 on the map of Garmab.

2456. On 29 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a tank platform and consolidated their defence lines, and a loader was observed digging a trench at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 506-541 and QA 508-536 on the map of Yabis.

2457. On 29 September 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 289-020 and NF 29-01 on the map of Sardasht.

2458. On 29 September 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 294-024 on the map of Sardasht.

2459. On 29 September 1989, a connecting trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of MF 87-82 on the map of Siparuz.

2460. On 29 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed three rest bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 567-499, NC 567-504, NC 562-466 and dug a connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 587-476 on the map of Sumar.

2461. On 29 September 1989, 10 Iraqi soldiers were seen constructing a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 545-914 on the map of Kharat-ha.

2462. On 29 September 1989, 16 to 20 Iraqi soldiers were seen constructing a rest bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 54-48 on the map of Sumar.

2463. On 29 September 1989, two Iraqi soldiers were seen digging a connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 692-218 on the map of Galameh.

2464. On 29 September 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 219-015 on the map of Dehloran.

2465. On 29 September 1989, a connecting trench was dug at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 297-953 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2466. On 29 September 1989, 70 to 80 Iraqi forces were stationed at the geographic co-ordinates of 072-934 on the map of Meimeh.

2467. On 29 September 1989, a connecting trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 50-54 on the map of Yabis.

2468. On 29 September 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 53-53 on the map of Yabis.

2469. On 29 September 1989, a tank platform was constructed in the vicinity of the geographic co-ordinates of 52-59 and QA 50-53 on the map of Yabis.

2470. On 29 September 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 18-32 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2471. On 29 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker and dug a 20-m-long trench at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 815-732 on the map of Ozgaleh.

2472. On 29 September 1989, Iraqi forces deployed a four-barrel anti-aircraft artillery gun at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 15600-04900 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

2473. On 30 September 1989, Iraqi forces were seen constructing a bunker and digging a connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 285-026 and NE 314-924 on the map of Sardasht.

2474. On 30 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a sand-bag firing position at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 285-045 on the map of Sardasht.

2475. On 30 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed an embankment approximately 400 to 450 m in length and 2 m high at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 105-720 on the map of Mehran.

2476. On 30 September 1989, a concrete bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 291-959 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2477. On 30 September 1989, a connecting trench was dug at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 227-017 on the map of Dehloran.

2478. On 30 September 1989, a connecting trench was dug at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 287-961 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2479. On 30 September 1989, Iraqi forces were seen constructing a tank platform and repairing an embankment at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 50-54 on the map of Yabis.

2480. On 30 September 1989, two ambush bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 172-125 and TQ 172-128 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2481. On 30 September 1989, two bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 843-650 on the map of Baneh.

2482. On 30 September 1989, Iraqi forces installed 150 m of barbed wire at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 551-793 on the map of Sizdeh.

2483. On 30 September 1989, Iraqi forces were seen constructing and repairing concrete bunkers and digging a connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 283-959, QA 291-952 and QA 287-961 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Javad ZARIF
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
and
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 13 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Madagascar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit for your information the text of two messages, dated 2 and 11 February 1990 respectively, from His Excellency Mr. Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, to His Excellency Mr. Frederik de Klerk, President of the Republic of South Africa.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Blaise RABETAFIKA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

Text of the message dated 2 February 1990 from the President of Madagascar to the President of the Republic of South Africa

It is with pleasure that I extend to you my sincere congratulations for the courageous measures you have just announced to your country's Parliament and to the entire world, namely the release of Nelson Mandela and legal recognition of the African National Congress (ANC).

These measures, characterized by justice and common sense, mark a historic advance of the utmost importance and pave the way for the effective eradication of the apartheid system.

Please believe that the Democratic Republic of Madagascar duly appreciates the magnitude of your political gesture, which reflects honour upon you and presages the dawning of a new era in Africa.

Basing myself on the readiness you have so clearly expressed to move forward, I dare to hope that this first step will strengthen your commitment to the rapid and definitive dismantling of the nefarious apartheid system.

The entire Malagasy people and its Revolutionary Power rejoice exceedingly and without reservation at the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and the restoration of the right of the black people of South Africa to free political expression.

(Signed) Didier RATSIRAKA
President of the Democratic
Republic of Madagascar

ANNEX II

Text of the message dated 11 February 1990 from the President of Madagascar to the President of the Republic of South Africa

The release of Nelson Mandela today compels me to extend to you once again my warmest congratulations on the fact that this event constitutes a brilliant realization of your constructive vision in which the apartheid system is to be consigned to oblivion along with one of the darker periods in mankind's history.

May you continue along the right path and ultimately arrive at the total elimination of apartheid in South Africa - in so doing, you will have earned Africa's gratitude.

For its part, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar stands fully ready to make any contribution asked of it during the difficult period in which a régime characterized by justice and freedom comes to life in South Africa.

(Signed) Didier RATSIRAKA
President of the Democratic
Republic of Madagascar

UNITED
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 13 February 1990 from the representatives of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Representatives of our Governments met in New York on 11 and 12 February 1990 to discuss the situation in Cambodia.

We have the honour to enclose the text of the statement agreed to at that meeting and should be grateful if you would arrange it to be circulated, with the present letter, as a document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in Kampuchea" and "Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LI Luye
Permanent Representative of China
to the United Nations

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) Aleksandr M. BELONOGOV
Permanent Representative of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics to the
United Nations

(Signed) Thomas L. RICHARDSON
Chargé d'affairs a.i. and Deputy
Permanent Representative of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland to the United Nations

(Signed) Alexander WATSON
Chargé d'affairs a.i. and Deputy
Permanent Representative of the United
States of America to the United Nations

ANNEX

PRESS STATEMENT

CONCLUSION OF CONSULTATIONS OF THE
FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
ON CAMBODIA

The Five Permanent Members of the Security Council met in New York February 11-12 to continue the consultations initiated at Paris in mid-January on resolving the Cambodia conflict. Building on the principles agreed to in Paris, the Five explored practical aspects of a peace process in which the United Nations would play an enhanced role in the transition to free and fair elections.

In their discussions their common objective was to ensure a comprehensive political settlement leading to an early restoration of peace, to create a neutral political environment for elections and to preserve the unity of Cambodia during the transitional period and beyond.

Discussions focussed on two key issues: the modalities of peacekeeping, including military aspects, and the administrative structure during the interim period.

On the first issue, they agreed that essential to an effective UN operation are the verified withdrawal of foreign forces, the establishment of a cease-fire, the cessation of outside military assistance and the regrouping and cantonment of the armed forces of the factions into designated areas. They agreed on the need to create a climate of trust and confidence which would facilitate resolution of military issues and in this regard they discussed the question of disarming all the factions.

On the second issue, the Five discussed a number of options related to the establishment of a Supreme National Council, the status and functions of a United Nations administration, and the question of the existing regimes. They look forward to making further progress on this key issue in subsequent discussions.

Given the enhanced role envisaged for the UN in the settlement process, consultations were held with the UN Secretary General and other senior officials of the UN Secretariat to discuss the details of such an enhanced role. The Five welcomed the Secretary General's decision to establish an intra-Secretariat task force on Cambodia under his chairmanship to facilitate contingency planning for a UN role in the settlement process. They provided questions to the Secretary General which they hope UN specialists can clarify, and they noted the value of further UN fact-finding missions to Cambodia at appropriate times to facilitate planning for a UN role in the settlement.

/...

The Five also consulted with a number of other countries now actively engaged in the search for a peaceful settlement in Cambodia.

As an expression of their concern with the continuing conflict in Cambodia, the Five called upon all concerned parties to protect and preserve Angkor.

In view of the progress made, it was agreed to resume consultations among the Five at the vice ministerial level in Paris during the first half of March. They look forward to reviewing at that time new developments that may have occurred, among them, the planned Informal Meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta. In the meanwhile, additional technical discussions will be carried out by the Permanent Missions of the Five in consultation with the Secretary General's task force on Cambodia.

New York City
February 13, 1990

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16 February 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 16 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit for your information the statement issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia on 14 February 1990 regarding the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the above-mentioned statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nana S. SUTRESNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued on 14 February 1990 by the Department of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia regarding the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela

The Government and the people of the Republic of Indonesia welcome the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress, with relief and happiness. The release of the African freedom fighter is fully in accord with the demand of the international community for freedom and justice and constitutes a significant step forward in the struggle of the people of South Africa against apartheid, which is universally condemned and is blatantly contrary to humanity.

To completely eradicate the system of apartheid in South Africa, the Indonesian Government continues to urge that the Pretoria régime revoke the state of emergency and release all other political prisoners in order to pave the way for a national dialogue leading to the establishment of a democratic and non-racial government.

Indonesia supports efforts to mobilize the international community in order to ensure the continued imposition of comprehensive sanctions against the racist régime and to strengthen solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa.

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/44/920
S/21151
16 February 1990
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 39
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 15 February 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your urgent attention to the ongoing escalation of repression by Israel, the occupying Power, against Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territory.

Since my letter to you of 15 January 1990 (A/44/914-S/21089), still more Palestinians, including children, have been killed or injured. According to a recent report of the DataBase Project on Palestinian Human Rights, 856 Palestinians have been killed between the beginning of the intifadah in December 1987 and 31 January 1990. Al-Fajr reported on 8 February 1990 that, during the month of January 1990, 23 Palestinians, including 10 children under the age of 18, had been killed by the Israeli army and hundreds injured.

According to a report issued in January by Betzelem, the Israeli Information Centre for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, 136 Palestinian children under 16, including 40 aged 12 years or less, have been killed by the Israeli security forces since the beginning of the intifadah.

Harsh collective punishment continues to be imposed. Al-Fajr reported on 5 February 1990 that, during the month of January, the military authorities had demolished 60 houses belonging to Palestinians in the occupied territory. The newspaper also stated that, during the same month, several hundred Palestinians had been detained for varying periods of time. On 8 February, the daily Ha'aretz announced that in its effort to quell the Palestinian uprising, Israel had recently introduced a new "mechanical slingshot" capable of shooting 600 stones a minute to a distance of 75 metres.

Deeply alarmed at the extreme gravity of these increasing incidents of oppression and the mounting loss of life, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People deplores once again the repressive policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which are in violation of that country's obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 and are contrary to the provisions of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. The Committee considers that the adoption of urgent measures by the Security Council to provide international protection to Palestinian civilians, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/233 of 20 April 1989 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989, is imperative. The Committee calls upon you and the organizations of the United Nations system to take all necessary measures to alleviate the suffering of the unarmed Palestinians under occupation, especially women and children.

The Committee wishes to stress once again the urgent need to advance towards a comprehensive and just settlement of the question of Palestine in accordance with the principles reaffirmed by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/42 of 6 December 1989, and it reiterates its appeal to you and to all concerned to intensify efforts to attain this essential objective.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Absa Claude DIALLO
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21152
20 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. At the 73rd plenary meeting of its forty-fourth session, on 4 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/40 entitled, "The situation in the Middle East". 1/

2. In paragraphs 13 and 14 of resolution 44/40 A, the General Assembly:

"13. Reaffirms its call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, and that the Conference should be effective with full authority, in order to achieve a comprehensive and just solution based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with United Nations resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East;

"14. Endorses the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference."

Notes

1/ Not reproduced in the present document; for the full text, see document A/RES/44/40.

90-04150 1792a (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21153
20 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. At the 78th plenary meeting of its forty-fourth session, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/47 entitled, "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East". 1/

2. In paragraph 3 of resolution 44/47 I, the General Assembly:

> "Urges the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General." 2/

Notes

1/ Not reproduced in the present document; for the full text, see document A/RES/44/47.

2/ S/19443.

90-04164 1425e (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21154
20 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. At the 78th plenary meeting of its forty-fourth session, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/51 entitled, "Protection and security of small States". 1/

2. In paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the resolution, the General Assembly:

"4. Urges the Secretary-General to pay special attention to monitoring the security situation of small States and to consider making use of the provisions of Article 99 of the Charter;

"5. Invites the Secretary-General to explore ways and means, within the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter, of preserving the security of small States;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to hold consultations with the members of the Security Council and interested Governments and to submit a report to it at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

Notes

1/ Not reproduced in the present document; for the full text, see document A/RES/44/51.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21155
20 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. At the 81st plenary meeting of its forty-fourth session, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/126 entitled, "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security". 1/

2. In paragraph 7 of the resolution, the General Assembly:

> "Stresses that there is a need further to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal responsibility of maintaining international peace and security and to enhance the preventive role, authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter."

Notes

1/ Not reproduced in the present document; for the full text, see document A/RES/44/126.

90-04176 1342g (E)

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/133
S/21156
20 February 1990
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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 32 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 20 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a press communiqué of the National Government of Cambodia, dated 17 February 1990.

I should be very grateful if you would have the press communiqué of the National Government of Cambodia circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Cambodia to the United Nations

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

PRESS COMMUNIQUE
OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

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1. On 17 February 1990, the Council of Ministers of the National Government of Cambodia (NGC) held a meeting under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. SON SANN, Prime Minister of the NGC, with the participation of H.E. Mr. KHIEU SAMPHAN, Vice-President of Cambodia in charge of Foreign Affairs, and H.R.H. Prince NORODOM RANARIDDH, Personal Representative of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK in Cambodia and Asia, as well as a number of other NGC's Ministers.

2. The Council of Ministers has reviewed the situation in all fields of the Cambodian people's struggle to regain national independence and sovereignty.

The Council of Ministers would like to pay heartfelt tribute to all the Cambodian patriots for their lofty sacrifices to make it possible for the progress on the battlefield.

3. The Council of Ministers would like also to reiterate the readiness of the National Government of Cambodia to seek a comprehensive settlement to put an end to the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

In this respect, the Council of Ministers is of the view that the Informal Meeting on Cambodia (IMC) in Jakarta, to be convened in the framework of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC), should have an agenda dealing with all the aspects of a comprehensive settlement, and the PICC rules of procedure especially the unanimity rule.

4. The Council of Ministers would like to take this opportunity to renew the deep gratitude of the people of Cambodia and the NGC under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, President of Cambodia, to all peace-, justice- and freedom-loving countries the world over for their invaluable support to the Cambodian people's struggle, and would like to appeal to them to continue to do so until Cambodia become once again 100 per cent independent.

17 February 1990

(Signed):	(Signed):	(Signed):
SON SANN	KHIEU SAMPHAN	NORODOM RANARIDDH

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/134
S/21157
21 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 29 of the preliminary list*

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Letter dated 16 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text of an article entitled "Afghanistan - the difficult road to peace", by E. A. Shevardnadze, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which was published in "Izvestia" on 15 February 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the article circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 29 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. BELONOGOV

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* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Afghanistan - the difficult road to peace

Today, 15 February, marks the anniversary of the day when the last Soviet soldier left Afghan soil. That occasion was, it may be stated without exaggeration, one which left its mark on the hearts of all Soviet people. They awaited, discussed and lived through it with impatience.

Let's be candid, up until then many people, both here at home and abroad, had not been able fully to define their attitude to the aims of perestroika. That test in political responsibility was one we had to pass both then and later on. The courageous and honest verdict on that decision in December 1979 to send troops into Afghanistan was returned by the Second Congress of People's Deputies.

The leadership of the Republic of Afghanistan also passed that test honourably by demonstrating, in very difficult circumstances, that its platform enjoyed broad support among Afghans. It embarked on the course of seeking a political solution of the Afghanistan problem on local soil.

And yet, in talking about the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, it is probably right to recall in the first place the domestic aspect of that event, to set it in the overall context of the processes of perestroika taking place in our country. Having embarked on the course of perestroika, we could not ignore the fact that Soviet troops were fighting in Afghanistan, that the blood of Soviet soldiers was being shed there.

The road to the withdrawal of our forces was not an easy one. Getting into the Afghanistan conflict was easier than getting out of it. A complex tangle of conflicts was formed which threatened far-reaching political and social upheavals. It had to be disentangled without delay. We put the Geneva negotiating process into high gear. A difficult diplomatic campaign had to be waged. It culminated in the signing on 14 April 1988 of the Geneva Accords, and we were able to begin withdrawing our troops.

Now that all that is behind us, we cannot but give their due not only to the participants in the historic international agreements on Afghanistan, but also to all those who, in one way or another, to a greater or lesser extent, contributed to the reaching of those agreements. Among them, particular mention must be made of India, which invariably took a constructive attitude and made a substantial contribution to the common effort. Our thanks also go to the People's Republic of China, which above all, as a neighbouring country, played an important role in maintaining the necessary atmosphere around the talks.

And of course, there could hardly have been any agreement if the position of Iran had not been favourable.

Naturally, this turning point had not only a domestic, but also a clearly delineated international dimension. As M. S. Gorbachev said at the Nineteenth

All-Union Party Conference, the Geneva Accords "have become an important international milestone in the political settlement of regional conflicts which threaten peace as a whole and slow the progress of peoples". The breakthrough on Afghanistan convincingly demonstrated that the new political thinking in international affairs also involved practical action to strengthen trust among States and peoples and break deadlock in the most complex situations. The precedent of Afghanistan had a certain impact on the ending of the war between Iran and Iraq, the resolution of the Angola-Namibia situation, and the strengthening of the movement to find mutually acceptable compromise solutions in South-East Asia and Central America.

Last - and perhaps most important - there has been a qualitative change in the situation both within Afghanistan itself and around it. Within the extremely non-homogeneous society of Afghanistan and in the world as a whole, a basic consensus is emerging that there is no alternative to a political solution of the Afghanistan problem. The large mass of Afghanistan's population is sick to death of war, and has recognized the futility and pointlessness of continuing the bloodshed.

However, this truly nation-wide aspiration for peace has not yet been transformed into the concrete decisions which would be taken as a result of a dialogue among all Afghans, and indeed this dialogue has not yet begun. In these circumstances, the position of the Government of Afghanistan and of President Najibullah is extremely important, and this position is distinguished by its constructiveness and flexibility. Just a few days ago, the President, speaking in Kabul, again confirmed his readiness to look for ways of bringing about a peaceful settlement. But for the time being, progress is being held back by the unrealistic conditions the opposition is attaching to the opening of a dialogue.

Nevertheless, there are some hopeful signs. Today we can speak - although as yet only for the most part on the conceptual, philosophical level - of the emergence of points of contact in the approaches of the Soviet Union and the United States, which together with the USSR is a guarantor of the Geneva Accords. Primarily, this involves a joint conclusion regarding the need to search for political ways of resolving the issue and to establish a "transition period" during which national reconciliation would be achieved and a new structure of State power in Afghanistan would take shape. This may not look like much, but it is no small achievement, especially if we bear in mind how complex this problem is. Just recently, issues relating to Afghanistan were the subject of in-depth discussion during the talks with United States Secretary of State James Baker in Moscow. This discussion again confirmed the possibility of further stepping up the two countries' joint efforts towards a settlement in Afghanistan.

A great deal depends on the position of Afghanistan's neighbours - Pakistan and Iran. In Pakistan, as can be seen, the process is under way, albeit slowly and with great difficulty, of reassessing values and bringing official objectives into line with the real situation in Afghanistan. On the whole, a constructive policy is being pursued in Iran, where, in particular, emphasis is placed on the role that the countries of the region might play in an Afghanistan settlement.

And even when we look at the opposition, it is apparent that there, too, an understanding is beginning to gain ground of the inevitability of intra-Afghan problems being solved through a dialogue in which the whole range of political forces in Afghanistan will participate. And we are speaking here of a fairly broad range of opposition, starting with the field commanders and ending with the moderate leaders of the "Alliance of Seven".

There is thus every ground for stating that genuine prerequisites now exist for setting the process of national reconciliation and political settlement in Afghanistan on a practical course.

The fate of Afghanistan and of the Afghan people is not a matter of indifference to us. This, I think, must be obvious. Afghanistan is our neighbour and our traditional and close partner. So it was, and so it will continue to be. Thus there is nothing strange in the fact that, having withdrawn our forces, we are in no way indifferent to the further evolution of affairs in Afghanistan - whether the will to peace and agreement will win through, or whether this courageous and wise people will be doomed to endless bloody strife. I am not giving away any big secret if I say that we have our own view of the optimum model of a peaceful settlement in Afghanistan, one which we have worked out in close consultation with the Government in Kabul while maintaining contacts with other forces in Afghan society.

The most important thing now is not to let slip the chance that now presents itself in the Afghan drama - and such a chance exists, no one is disputing that - of setting in motion a process of full-blooded intra-Afghan political dialogue. Let me share with you some of our views on this subject.

Like most other regional conflicts, the Afghanistan problem has two clearly defined aspects - an internal and an external one. Given all the nuances that characterize the question of Afghanistan, the internal aspect undoubtedly has priority. This is quite understandable: no one can or is in a position to settle the Afghans' own affairs for them. Although, of course, those who in one way or another have been involved in the events in Afghanistan have an obligation to help the Afghans reach agreement. But only to help, not to impose their own formulas, still less to hedge them about with preliminary conditions.

We consider, and this view of ours is shared by the leadership of the Republic of Afghanistan, that the basic elements of an intra-Afghan settlement could be reduced to the following.

First. The cornerstone of the settlement process must be a broad dialogue among Afghans, with the participation of all - without exception - political forces active in Afghanistan and abroad. This concerns, first of all, those forces which have the country's national interests at heart and want the fratricidal war to end as soon as possible. And if the majority of those groups reach a mutual understanding on the beginning of a dialogue among Afghans, then the first, most important and most practical step will have been taken towards a solution of the question of Afghanistan.

Since there have been considerable difficulties in establishing a dialogue among Afghans, we believe that the participation, at the current preparatory stage, of the United Nations, which has great prestige and experience in such work, would contribute significantly to overcoming those difficulties.

Second. In order for the inter-Afghan dialogue to become a reality, the appropriate conditions must be created. In this regard, an end to the bloodshed in the country is of vital importance. We realize that immediate agreement on a complete and definitive end to the war, which even at the official count has lasted 11 years - and, in fact, much longer - would, most likely, be impossible. Therefore, the objective that needs to be set for the first stage is that of achieving at least a pause, a suspension of hostilities.

Third. A plan for an intra-Afghan settlement must be the main focus of the inter-Afghan dialogue. That dialogue could take, for example, the form of an all-Afghan peace conference which could be held in Afghanistan or in any third country with the agreement of the participants.

Fourth. It is, of course, the affair of the Afghans themselves to work out a mechanism for an intra-Afghan settlement. In our opinion, a good basis for that would be the plan proposed by the President of the Republic of Afghanistan at the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade. This plan outlines the principal stages of a settlement, leaving the specifics to be filled in later. What is particularly valuable in the current circumstances is the plan's considerable flexibility, which opens up prospects for initiatives from both sides.

Fifth. One of the principles of the concept of the "transition period", which would begin with the convening of an all-Afghan peace conference and end with the establishment of a broadly representative Government in Afghanistan as a result of the free expression of the will of the Afghan people, could be maintenance of the status quo with regard to the armed forces and units of the opposing sides engaged in the dialogue, and the territories under their control. In other words, the question of unified armed forces and a single administration for the entire country would be postponed until the establishment of a broad-based Afghan government. That, of course, does not exclude the possibility of other alternatives. Much will depend on the atmosphere at the conference and on the attitude of its participants.

Sixth. The objectives of setting up an all-Afghan dialogue and strengthening the mutual confidence of the negotiating Afghan sides would certainly be furthered by a pledge on their part that they will recognize the results of the general elections and not attempt to "correct" them by force. Afghan President Najibullah, for his part has already made a declaration to that effect, at a meeting with journalists in Kabul on 24 January 1990.

Another important point regarding the elections which should put an end to the military confrontation: existing experience in opening up possibilities for solving regional conflicts, in particular in Namibia and Nicaragua, show that, in the organization of such elections, effective international monitoring to ensure that they are genuinely free and democratic is of great significance. In the case

of Afghanistan, the observers could include in our opinion, along with the United Nations, other organizations, for example, the Organization of the Islamic Conference. It seems appropriate that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, of which Afghanistan is an active member, should play a role in this area.

Such, in brief, are the "internal" aspects of a settlement. Of course, in a situation like the one in Afghanistan, it is very difficult to separate "internal" aspects from "external" ones as, for example, in the question of elections under international supervision. However, since we have already agreed - I repeat - on that somewhat artificial distinction, I shall now set forth our point of view with regard to the second group of issues.

The course of events in and around Afghanistan, and the very emergence of the question of Afghanistan are linked with a varying degree of involvement of a number of countries, especially the United States, Pakistan, Iran and the USSR. The conclusion of the Geneva Accords established the legal responsibility of the USSR and the United States as guarantors of non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Pakistan. The main point is that measures should finally be taken in Pakistan to end such interference from Pakistan territory so as to ensure that the Pakistan side complies with its obligations. There is an increasing need for agreement among the USSR, the United States, Pakistan and Iran on the basic features of a political solution of the Afghanistan problem.

Following those preliminary remarks, I shall again set forth our proposals and, in order to give a complete picture, I continue the original enumeration.

Seventh. In the light of the importance of reaching a consensus among the USSR, the United States, Pakistan and Iran, we propose the convening of a conference of these four countries, with the participation of the United Nations Secretary-General or his representatives. The venue for the conference could be Geneva, Rome or Vienna. In so far as we are aware of the problems Iran may encounter because of difficulties in its relations with the United States, the Soviet side could offer its services of mediation.

Eighth. It is clear, however, that such a conference would lack plenipotentiary powers unless the representatives of the warring Afghan forces - of both the Republic of Afghanistan and the various groupings that form the opposition - were to be invited to it.

In that connection, in order to prepare for the conference it would be useful to set up a working group at the expert level which would determine the participation and agenda and deal with organizational matters.

Ninth. One of the crucial issues on which it would be desirable to achieve international consensus is that of a complete cessation of all arms deliveries to the warring parties in Afghanistan, whencesoever they might come, coupled with the declaration of a temporary halt or suspension in military actions. We have broached this issue several times with the American side, since we continue to believe that such a comprehensive approach alone can truly bring closer an end to bloodshed in Afghanistan.

Another point. In order to strengthen measures for the complete cessation of arms deliveries, it would be a good idea to work out a means of removing from Afghanistan all stocks of weapons and ensuring that they are not reintroduced into the country in future.

Tenth. The cessation of deliveries would be a precursor for the demilitarization of Afghanistan. The status of Afghanistan as a neutral and demilitarized State could be bolstered by an international conference. The USSR would be prepared to play a part, including a material part, in the creation of an international mechanism to supervise all stages of the demilitarization of Afghanistan.

We feel it goes without saying that the Soviet Union does not regard these ideas as the only possible framework for a solution of the Afghanistan question. But we are convinced that bringing them to fruition would enable a genuine start to be made in the process of national reconciliation in Afghanistan. We are hoping for a constructive reaction from those on whom movement towards a settlement of the Afghanistan question depends. We also count on the support of the United Nations Secretary-General. This would be fully in line with the mandate given him by the General Assembly. It is our deep conviction that the United Nations is still far from exhausting the valuable potential it possesses for creating a system most conducive to a settlement in Afghanistan.

For our part, we are ready for a constructive exchange of views with the United States, Pakistan and Iran on all aspects of a settlement in Afghanistan, including practical steps to bring it closer. The Soviet side, moreover, does not refuse to engage in dialogue with the field commanders and with the leaders of the group based in Peshawar and other groups, on the understanding that such contacts will not be misinterpreted as our acceptance of a "transitional government". We are also open to the idea of talks with Zakhir Shah and his circle, and with all those who would like to assist in solving the Afghanistan problem.

And now turning to what we regard as a crucial humanitarian issue: the freeing of our servicemen taken prisoner by the Afghan opposition. The Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people cannot but be concerned about the fate of those people of ours who one year after completion of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan continue to languish in captivity. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will not consider its mission accomplished until such time as all our prisoners are freed and are reunited with their families. We see this as our sacred duty and our direct official obligation.

Life and memory are inseparable. On such occasions as the present anniversary, we inevitably turn our thoughts towards what we have accomplished so far and what practical actions we can take for the future. And we are determined to maintain such a course. The Soviet Union is imbued with the desire and determination to do all in its power to ensure that neighbouring Afghanistan becomes once again a peaceful, independent, non-aligned State friendly to all peoples. So as to close for ever the bitter chapter of internecine strife in its history.